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Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	16 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery
JAY COOKE,
Dec. 2, 1862-3m Subscription Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 10 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave FORT CLINTON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.45 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

O. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	MAIL ACCOM.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	THROUGH.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	1 35
5 25	.....	.....	5 31	.....	Mt. Union,	11 31	.....	.....	1 30
5 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	.....	1 21
5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	.....	1 14
5 59	7 14	6 50	6 02	.....	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1	1 02
6 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 53	.....	.....	12 47
6 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	.....	12 39
6 31	.....	.....	6 31	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 40	.....	.....	12 23
6 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	.....	12 18
6 58	.....	.....	6 55	.....	Tyrone,	10 18	.....	.....	12 10
7 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	.....	12 00
7 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	.....	11 55
7 19	.....	.....	7 15	.....	Bell's Mills,	10 00	.....	.....	11 51
7 40	8 35	8 20	7 35	.....	Altoona,	9 45	4 05	11	11 35
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P.M.	Morn'g A.M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g P.M.	Even'g P.M.	DOWN TRAINS.
LE 2 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 14	
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 49	
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 41	
4 24	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 25	
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 13	
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	8 05	
5 03	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 50	
5 04	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 08	7 48	
5 20	AR 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	LE 7 30	
5 20	LE 9 10			AR 7 20	
5 45	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	6 50	
AR 5 55	LE 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 6 40	
.....	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	.....	
.....	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	.....	
.....	9 40	Crawford,	10 25	.....	
.....	AR 10 06	Dudley,	LE 10 15	.....	
		Broad Top City,			

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE.
WHEELER & WILSON'S

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSONS

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Beitlemann.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, In Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863. NO. 38.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, February 27, 1863.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

[For the Globe.]

VIEW OF THE PULPIT ROCKS IN WINTER.

BY MARY RANKIN.

As the king of the day descended his throne,
Ere the lingering shaft from its quivers had flown,
We paused on a mount—a romantic spot,
Where nature her granite in pulpits had wrought.

Their drapery and cushions from the treasury of snow,
Now sparkling like diamonds in the sunlight's last glow;
With festoons and tassels more brilliant and fair
Than the hues which the Iris or pearls ever wear.

The chimes of the sleigh-bells grow suddenly still,
And a feeling of awe my spirit did fill,
As I listened in silence to the eloquent strain
Which nature sends forth from that rocky domain.

A low, murmuring breeze, like an audible voice,
From the midst of the pulpits, now seemed to rejoice
In Him who hath said, "Ye winds ever blow,—
A mystery to man, who thy pathway would know."

The trees of the wood then caught the glad strain,
And joined a full chorus, which swept o'er the plain,
Which stirred like a dream, as we turned to depart,
The vibrating chords of my enraptured heart.

We glided in silence from that temple away,
Whilst twilight still lingered her vespers to say,
Adoring the Lord,—infinite in power—
Rock of our refuge—our fortress and tower.

Lo! the stars come apace—in myriads they throng,
And sing of creation—their ever new song:
Thus, rock, hill, and dale, and stars as they shine,
Proclaim to all ages a being Divine.

For the Globe.]

APOSTROPHE TO POVERTY.

BY J. S. G.

O Poverty! I speak the truth,
I never *slander'd* thee!
O! do not put thy hands of wrath
In vengeance upon me!

I never said that thou art fat,
Of Daniel Lambert's weight,—
So bloated with good things to eat,
You could not pass a gate!

I never said, like Dives you live,
With best of kitchen skill,
And rode, the sooner to arrive,
In carriage, down to hell!

I not o'en hinted, from your door
You drove the Lazarus elf,
That dogs might lick his every sore,
You would not hurt *yourself!*

I never said, on bags of cash
You slept each gloomy night,
And dream'd of midnight pistol's flash,
And robbers in affright!

I never could concoct, I'm sure,
A lie so *"rich"* as that,—
Of one who could not o'en afford
To keep a mangy cat!

I never said you help'd with gold,
The gospel preacher on;
Your whole estate, when truth is told,
Is naught but skin and bone!

And more than that—why should you pay
For clerical control?
I hear the folks, in scoffing way,
Declare you have no soul!

I never said you courted slick,
A lass with sparkling eye;
I'd take you for a fool, to seek
What gold can only buy!

I never said you got in debt
Too deep to struggle out!
You cannot wade the sea as yet;
You know what you're about!

I never said you strutted proud,
To "swell" or make a "blow!"
We never saw in Fashion's crowd
Or street, *a naked beau!*

I never said you danced at ball,
Quite mellow with rich wine;
You seem more apt to dance from jail
To get a "drop of twine!"

O Poverty! once more I say,
I speak the truth of thee!
Why haunt my steps both night and day?
Why tear the clothes from me?

I sometimes think, with fell design
You'd steal my flesh and bone;
Or, that I am a child of thine,
And you but seek your own!

Then try my strength, and I'll try thine!
I'll fly thy ev'ry grip!
I'll in some Bank or silver mine
Give all your wiles the slip!

I'll conquer thee with Fortune's aid,
With armor, new and fine,—
And clothes you tore, as flag display'd,
Shall be the vict'ry sign!

Conlmont, February 14, 1863.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

POCKET SEGAR CASES.—A fine assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The People and the Army.

The following from the Providence *Journal*, for its good sense and deserved reproofs, deserves not only to be read, but also to be remembered and acted upon:

Journals of a certain class are filled with dolorous accounts of the feelings of the men in the army of the Potomac, and they tell their story with a gusto, as if they rejoiced rather than grieved. Now we are convinced that there is a vast deal of exaggeration on the subject. That some of the officers in that army are not what they should be, are disaffected or lethargic or jealous of their superiors, have not done their duty, have exerted, so far as they could, a bad influence on their soldiers, and ought to be cashiered, we fully believe. That some of the men who received high bounties for enlisting and expected to be kept in garrison duty about Washington are disappointed because they are sent to the front and therefore would gladly quit the service, we think, is true. That the continued want of success, the non-payment of many regiments for months, and the busy dissemination of growling mischievous newspapers throughout the camps, have had an unfavorable effect, must also be conceded.—But after all is said, it still remains true that men have never shown any *sign of flinching when called on to act.* They never fought more bravely than they did before Fredericksburg. Those who had decent officers never moved with more alacrity than they did on their last attempt to cross the Rappahannock. And we risk nothing in predicting that when they are next led into action, if they are led by officers of the right stamp, they will do as gallant service as they have ever done. We know that this is the opinion of the faithful officers among them.

But we believe that we here at home have much to do with determining what the condition of our armies shall be than we generally think. We have a great responsibility in the matter. It depends very largely upon us whether the soldiers shall be despondent, sullen and inefficient, or cheerful, hopeful and successful. The enthusiasm and zeal of the armies have thus far generally been as strong as those of their friends at home. The connection between our people and our army is so close that it could not be otherwise. The patriotic glow which is felt in Rhode Island is shared by her sons on the Rappahannock and the Neuse and in distant South Carolina. Every pulsation of the heart of this State felt in the far-off camps. By newspapers, by the letters of friends and wives and parents and children and loved ones, by the visits of our citizens to the army, by a thousand ways the soldiers are kept within the influence of home.

It is very clear then that if we are sitting quietly here, enjoying all the comforts of life, suffer ourselves to become gloomy and desponding, to growl incessantly about everything that is done or that is *not* done, if we fill our letters and our papers and our speeches with declarations that everything is going to ruin, that it is of no use to fight any more, that the President and his Cabinet and Congress are traitors and ought to be driven from their places at the point of the bayonet, that they care only for "niggers," and not at all for white men, that the North is to blame for the rebellion and that it is clearly foreordained that the South must succeed in resisting our arms, that to prosecute the war is only to squander treasure and blood, that every soldier who now falls, falls a useless victim to the folly and iniquity of the rulers,—if we pursue this course, it is plain that the soldiers must be more or less depressed, or else they are less influenced than other men.—It is to their infinite credit that they have stood up so courageously and so firmly, notwithstanding all the vile stuff that has been sent out to them for the very purpose of discouraging them.

But if, on the other hand, we do what we can to make them cheerful and bright and happy, and to convince them that we still have faith in them and in their cause; if we show them even in the darkest hours that we have the unflinching determination to stand by them and back them up, if we can give them the evidence that the semi-traitors and the croakers are in a wretched minority, and the great mass of the nation is a unit in patriotism and everlasting opposition to the rebellion, if we can let them see burning in our hearts something of the fire that blazes in their souls as they march to the cannon's mouth for their country's sake, depend upon it these brave fellows will never falter nor fail, but onward they will press in dark days and bright, through every disaster, over every obstacle, until they shall have completed the great work before them, and they and we shall rejoice together over the consummated victory. Let us remember that we have a sacred duty to perform in this regard toward our noble-hearted friends in the field. The army will be very much what the people are and what they chose to have it. It will be as good as they deserve and so, too, will its success be.

THE REBELS EMPLOYING NEGRO SOLDIERS.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina, entitled "A bill to amend an act entitled an act to organize and supply negro labor for the coast defence, in compliance with requisitions of the government of the Confederate States, and to authorize and direct the Governor to proceed to furnish negro labor under said act."

ADDRESS
OF THE
Ohio Soldiers of the Western Army to the People of Ohio.

REBUKE TO NORTHERN TRAITORS

Eloquent Appeal to the People.

[We have already published a telegraphic abstract of the "Address of the Ohio Soldiers of the Western Army to the People of Ohio," but it is a production so admirable in tone, so well-timed, so eloquent, just and truthful, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of spreading it in full before our readers. It deserves to be printed in letters of gold and satin, and preserved and honored as a sacred memorial in every household in the State. Let it be remembered that *this* is the voice of Ohio soldiers in the field, and it should put to the blush all who have sought to breed discontent in their minds, or instill treason into their hearts.—*Eds. Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF STONE RIVER, February 1.

To the People of Ohio:

The Ohio soldiers of the Western army, your friends, brothers and sons, address you from this field of renown in urgent entreaty, upon matters of such grave import to them and to the country, as to demand your calm and patient audience. Exiles from home for long weary months, away from the petty strife of local politics, and the influence of selfish demagogues and party leaders, with the pure and steadfast faith in the holy cause of defending our Government which brought us into the field, and has sustained us in perils, hardships, toils and exposures, which have scarcely a parallel in history, we feel none of the acrimonious bitterness that now enters into the ignoble contentions of home politics, and calmly view the condition of the country from that only true stand-point, the soldier's and patriot's devotion to the great Republic—once blessed of all nations.

We ask, what means this wild, shameless party strife at home?—Why any opposition to this war of self-preservation? Why any but political demagogues should wish a severance of the Republic? Wherefore a foolish cry for a cessation of hostilities on our part, to give time to the traitor rebels to strengthen their defences and discipline their armies? Why should the brave, true men of the great army of the United States, war-broken, toil-worn and battle-stained, be left without sympathy or aid from you men of Ohio, now enjoying the blessings of peace, careless of dangers of invasion, war's dread terrors, only because we, your brothers and sons, stand "between your loved homes and war's desolation."

Are we not in war? Is not the whole force of the Government employed in defending the nation against a gigantic effort to destroy it? Has not blood flowed like water, and treasure expended enough to make rich a nation? Is it not worth preserving? Can two or more States be carved out peacefully from the present loved Republic? Can we give away its rivers, lands, and loyal people to its destroyer? Can we afford to divide the Republic into contending petty States, and be forever the victims of internecine wars between small principalities? Can we quietly, calmly, even complacently sit by and see the grand Republic of the world thus cut off and destroyed by innate weakness? No honest citizen of Ohio is willing that such should be our fate.

What matters now the cause of the war? By whose fault, or by the adoption of what mistaken policy?—It exists! It must be fought out, or ended by giving up all that it is waged for. For the sake of peace; to be rid of the burdens of taxation; for fear of the shedding of blood; would any basely give up his nation and become the citizen of a ruined and dishonored land?

Then, wherefore opposition to the war? Because a particular party is in power? Because its policy is obnoxious? Because it has committed errors? Because it has thrown to its surface and given prominence to bad or incompetent men, or adopted political theories and sought to make them practical, which are condemned by many good men? No! the remedy for all these evils, if they exist at all, may be sought in the quiet but powerful means of the ballot, which has power in our Government to change dynasties, where the armies of the world would fail.

Is it thought that peace and a voluntary restoration of the Union may be effected by compromise? All that has been tried. Disdainfully the rebels flung back in our faces every proffered olive branch before peaceful men became armed soldiers, and the booming of Fort Sumpter's cannon, with its terrible alarm, called a nation to arms. And now, insolent and defiant, they laugh to scorn all thoughts of peace on any other terms than recognition of their false nationality. They are stronger now than then. The despots and money changers of Europe have given them substantial aid to destroy a Republic; they have more powerful armies, abler generals and a firmer determination than when the rebellion began. They know their strength and *appeal to it*—not to the poor demagogues of the North, who are their allies. They condemn and despise *them.* Read their proclamations, addresses, army orders and newspapers. At no time have they ever spoken of Northern friends, except as *allies in the war!* They deride the foolish appeals of their Northern allies for peace and compromise, and precluded all hope of the restoration of the Union on any terms.

What incalculable mischief is being done by these Northern allies—their speeches and newspapers are quoted, and results of elections reported in Southern papers, as evidence not of any hope of restoring the Union, but to show that the loyal people of the North are becoming willing to submit to any dishonorable and humiliating terms of peace, based even on a full recognition that this fiendish rebellion was right, and that it was well to destroy this Government.

People of Ohio! *But one alternative is left you. You must pronounce this a just rebellion. You must say that it was right and justifiable to destroy this Republic; that a Republic is a weak, helpless government, powerless to sustain itself, and to be destroyed whenever conspirators enough can be allied for the purpose, or, you must show to the world* the power of self-preservation in the great example of confederated republics.—That it has a quiet dormant force, which aroused, has gigantic strength and energy. That it not only can protect its citizens in all of their rights and privileges, but can sustain itself as well against foreign attacks as internal treason.

We are fighting for the Republic, to it we have given our hearts, our arms, our lives. We intend to stand between you and the desolating hosts of the rebels, whose most cherished hope and desire has been and is, to take possession of and ravish your own beautiful Ohio. Once already, we have stood as a living wall, between you and this fate, and we may have to do it again.

Men of Ohio! You know not what this Western army has suffered. You know not now the hardships and sufferings of your soldiers in their chill tents, their shelterless bivouacs, their long, weary marches, and their battle-thinned ranks. If there be honesty and purity in human motives, it must be found among your long enduring soldiers. Hear us, and for your country's sake, if not for ours, stop your wild, shameless, political strifes, unite for the common cause, and never think or speak of peace or compromise until the now empty terms mean: The Republic as it was, peacefully if it may be, but forcibly at all events. It is said, war and force cannot restore the Union! What can? Is there anything else that has been left untried, short of national dishonor and shame? Nothing. Purely physical power has been invoked to destroy the Government, and physical force must meet it. Conquer the rebellious armies, shut in by blockades and victorious armies the deluded people of the rebelling States, and let *no peace, no happiness, no* prosperity, dwell in their lands or homes, until they rise against their own tyrants, until popular opinion with them overthrows their false Government and dooms their despotic leaders. Whip them and confine them until "Actæon is devoured by his own dogs."

This is all that can be done, and it must be done with the determined energy of a united people. Thus feel and think the soldiers of the grand army of the United States. Are you with us, or will you now desert us, sell your national birthright for a mess of pottage, and for success in local politics barter away your country, crawl at the feet and lick the hands of the perfidious, cruel and develish conspirators who have organized this rebellion, and who boast of their success in destroying your Government, slaying your sons and wasting your treasure, contemned, derided, and despised by them, while you are humbly craving their favor! Not waiting or even hoping for returning loyalty in them, or for terms of peace to be tendered by them? Can you thus dishonor yourselves, your soldiers and your State?

We ask you now to stay, support and uphold the hands of your soldiers.

Give some of the wasted sympathy, so illy but freely bestowed upon the old political hacks and demagogues, who seek a blessed martyrdom in Lincoln bastiles, to the suffering but bravely enduring soldiers, who in the camp, the field and the hospital, bear real hardships uncomplainingly. If treason must run riot in the North, *keep it there—insult not your soldiers* by sending to them the vile emanations of the traitors who are riding into office, place and power, over the ruins of the Government, and making them their stepping-stones. Insult us not by letters, speeches and papers, which tell us that we are engaged as hirelings in an unholy Abolition war, which make mob idols of the hour of those whose hypocritical demagoguery takes shape in cowardly, covert treason—whose constant vocation is denunciation of their Government and its armed defenders.

The Army of the West is in terrible earnest—earnest to conquer and destroy armed rebels—earnest to meet force with force—earnest in its hearty detestation of cowardly traitors at home—earnest in will and power to overcome all who desire the nation's ruin.

Ohio's 100,000 soldiers in the field, citizens at home, potent in either capacity, ask their fathers, brethren and friends, by their firesides and in their peaceful homes, to hear and heed this appeal, and to put an end to covert treason at home, more dangerous now to our national existence than the presence of the armed hosts of misguided rebels in the field.

On the hearing and adoption of this address by the 1st brigade, 3d division and 14th Army Corps, Col. Walker also reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—Therefore,

"Resolved, For ourselves we are resolved to maintain the honor and integrity of our Government; from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and between the oceans, there shall be but one supreme political power. We are able to defend our birthright; the blood of our sires is not contaminated in our veins; we are neither to be insulted nor robbed with impunity; the government we defend was formed for noble purposes; we are the executors of a living, a dying testament, written in the blood of our fathers, which we will re-write in our own; to preserve our Government is to us a law, unalterable in our hearts as the decrees of Heaven; we stop not now to point the finger of scorn at petty traitors, who vainly seek to immortalize themselves by acts of treason—too cowardly to sin with an uplifted hand, too dastardly to stake life for life, as more honorable traitors do—let them bear in mind that there is a time coming when the honest indignation of a loyal people will hurl them headlong into an abyss as bottomless as the pit."

Report of a Union Lady, a Refugee from Mobile.

[Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1863.

From Mrs. Captain ——, a Union lady, and the wife of a U. S. Navy officer, a native of Mobile, both of whom, with their two lovely and educated daughters, were driven from their homes by the "chivalrous" rebels, I learn the following particulars in regard to the prices of the necessities of life in that city. Mrs. Captain —— and her three children, one a child of two years and a half, reached this city about the first of January, in search of their husband and father. She states that when she left the destitution of the people was terrible.

Soap of poor quality was selling at $1,75 per pound, or $7 per bar, matches, fifty in a box, about half of which could be ignited, 25cts per box. Flour, poor quality, sour, with plenty of worms in it, $50 a barrel. Tea $15 per pound, poor at that. Corn meal $5 per bushel. Butter of the poorest quality, $1,75 per pound. Black pepper is not to be had at any price. Sugar, brown, 55cts. per pound. Coffee $3,50 per pound. Salt 65 cts. per pound, or $90 a sack. Coats's Spool Cotton Thread, $1,26 per spool. Homespun Ladies Dress Goods, $2,50 per yard. Men's boots, $35 to $50. Ladies' sleeves, $35 per pair. No lamp wicking to be had in Mobile, and the poorest kind of tallow candles cost 30 cents apiece. Flannels, poor quality, such as formerly retailed for 60 cents a yard, now sell for $10. White Domestic, $1,75 former price 6 and 8 cts. I saw a very common shawl, such as any dry goods storekeeper in Boston would be glad to sell for one dollar and fifty cents, for which the owner paid $15.

Schoolbooks commanded, like everything else, the most exorbitant prices. A second-hand small sized geography sells for $2,50. Lard is one dollar per pound, and bacon of poor quality, 75 cents. To show how desperate a strait the inhabitants are driven to, it is only necessary to state, that two Quartermasters who had, like some of our patriotic, selfincreasing, alias sacrificing, officers in that department, "made a good thing," sent 5,000 pounds of damaged bacon from Fort Morgan and Ft. Gaines, to some soapboilers, to be made into soap. The soapboilers cut off all the fat and sold the tainted meat for 35 cents a pound, and the people were glad to get it at that price. A pair of infant's shoes, $5. Kerosene oil, poor quality, $20 per gallon. Even the families who in peace times were considered rich, have been compelled to make their own shoes. I saw several pairs of shoes made by a lady for her own use, out of old beaver and felt hats and old pieces of heavy canvas. Miserable old second-hand straw mattresses, patched with every imaginable color of cloth, and in the most unimaginable forms, sold for $7,50 apiece, by the dozen, for soldiers' use in the hospital.

The newspapers were advertising for old envelopes and paper, offering the highest premium for them. There is scarcely any paper in the State of Alabama, and in Mobile nothing is wrapped in paper by the storekeepers, purchasers being compelled to carry baskets and towels to envelope their purchases.

The husband of my informant was driven from Mobile for his Union sentiments, and at one time the rebels placed a rope around his neck, and were in the act of hanging him when an officer interposed and prevented them from accomplishing their hellish designs. After Captain —— had escaped from Mobile, his family got out of funds, and one of his daughters, a young lady of eighteen years, applied to "The Ladies' Aid Society of Mobile for some sewing. She got two overcoats of homespun cloth, and when returning them the following day, she was insulted in the streets by secesh females, who shouted, "there goes the traitor's family, the miserable Yankee Lincolnites!"

The next night, the body of traitors known by the name of the "Committee of Public Safety," were notified that employment had been furnished a "Yankee" or Union family, and they were called together to take immediate action on the matter. The Committee, in compliance with the wishes of the charitable citizens of Mobile, voted to give no assistance to Union families. General Forney was Provost Marshall, and in command of the rebel forces around Mobile, and loud complaints were made by the "Poor white trash," as they are pleased to call all who earn their bread by the honest sweat of their brow, against the manner in which their relatives were treated. They were refused permission to visit the forts where their husbands, lovers, sons and brothers were on duty. This Brig. General Forney promised Mrs. Captain —— that he would give her and her family a pass from Mobile beyond the lines of Alabama. She accordingly sold all her housekeeping goods, and at the promised hour called for the pass, when this impudent fellow refused to give her any pass, or to give her any satisfaction for his sudden denial.

Mrs. —— then asked him why he promised her, and now that she had sold all her furniture, refused to furnish her with the pass. His gentlemanly and chivalric reply was "Orderly, put that woman out, I want to hear nothing from her, or have anything to do with such people." That night a guard was placed over her house to prevent any one from leaving. Finally, after securing letters of recommendation from one or two of her friends, and by representing that she was on the brink of starvation, and had money deposited in New Orleans, which she wished to secure, and after that she would return to Mobile, she was permitted with her family to leave; but when the secesh learned they were going, they began to threaten and denounce them in every sort of manner, and told them they hoped to be able some day to see their father hung. Their departure was telegraphed to all the stations on the railroads, with a long and minute description of the family, and upon their arrival they were treated with the greatest disrespect—were refused admittance to the hotels, and in the cars were subjected to the grossest insults from male and female. Finally, however, they succeeded in reaching our lines in safety.

CAN A CARPET BAG EAT?—It was but a day or two ago, while traveling upon the cars between this city and Columbus, that a train stopped at a small village not a hundred miles off, the conductor crying out: "Fifteen minutes for dinner."

The passengers, of whom there happened to be a large number, rushed into the dining apartment, and took the seats at the table, one of them depositing his carpet-bag in the chair next to him. At the usual time the landlord passed around to make his collection, calling upon the aforesaid passenger for his payment for dinner,

'How much?' said the passenger.

'Eighty cents,' replied the landlord.

'Eighty cents for dinner! why that is extortionate.'

'No, sir; it is not extortionate.—Aint that your carpet-bag?'

'Yes, sir; that is my carpet-bag.'

'Well, that carpet-bag occupies a seat and of course I must charge for it.'

'Oh! is that the case? Well, here is your eighty cents.'

Turning to the carpet-bag the passenger remarked: 'Well, Mr. Carpet Bag, as you have not had much to eat, suppose we take something, at the same time opening its mouth, and turning therein half a ham, a roast chicken, a plate of crackers, and sundry other articles, amid the roars of laughter of the other passengers.

The prevailing opinion among the passengers was that the carpet-bag won.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Novel Marriage.

A short time ago, a marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Carr, Chaplain of the 4th Regiment N. Y. S. V., under rather novel circumstances, the clergyman and bridegroom being in the city of Washington, and the bride in the village of Fulton, Oswego county, during the ceremony. The bridegroom is a member of the 4th Regiment, and circumstances prevented his being in Fulton to fulfill his engagement with the young lady. By mail, the parties agreed to have the ceremony performed through the medium of the electric telegraph.

The day and hour having been arranged, the parties repaired to the telegraph offices at the respective stations, the fair bride accompanied by a female friend as bridesmaid. The gentlemanly operator at Fulton acted as bridesman. The first dispatch over the wire relating to the affair was from Washington, inquiring if the lady was present. An answer in the affirmative was returned, and the ceremony proceeded. Three messages were sent to Fulton and two transmitted to Washington, and the ceremony was completed. The last message from Washington was the declaration of the clergyman pronouncing the parties man and wife.—*Oswego Times.*

A TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, embracing an analytical comparison between the Single and Double Entry Systems; showing wherein they agree and wherein they differ, and wherein the latter is superior to the former, by a plain, practical elucidation of both systems; to which is added a variety of business calculations of Interest, Discount, Equations, Average of Accounts, &c. Also, business forms of Orders, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. By T. H. POLLOCK, Principal of the "Lancaster Mercantile College."

This book will not be out of place in the hands of any man. It has just been given to the public by our friend Mr. Pollock, who is well known to the citizens of this county. The book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY Lloyd's new Map of the State of Virginia.—Only 25 cents. For sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 4, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

"*When Bad Men Combine, the Good Must Associate.*"—A meeting is called at the Court House on Thursday evening next, for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps to organize a Union League. Every earnest friend of the Government—every man opposed to giving the rebels aid and comfort in their efforts to destroy our country—are expected to attend the meeting. "When bad men combine," as they are doing all over our distracted country, "the good must associate."

WILL OWEN FACE THE MUSIC?—Owen in the last *Monitor* says:

"Lewis declares in this week's paper that he has never forced the *Globe* upon any one! We not long ago heard a subscriber who had paid in advance offering his paper at half price, and he said Lewis refused to refund the money for the unexpired time.—Rogues are sometimes caught by denying facts before they have been made."

Now, we will test the question who is the liar and the rogue. We will give Owen a ten greenback if he will make oath that he heard any subscriber to the *Globe* say we refused to refund money for unexpired time—and we will give him a twenty greenback if he will name a man who can prove that we refused to refund money for unexpired time. The two propositions to be taken together—and if Owen fails to make good his assertions in the above item, he to pay Esquire Swoope's charges for hearing evidence, and contribute $10 *cash* to the Soldiers' Relief Fund. Will the rebel face the music?

THE PA. LEGISLATURE.—The bill to repeal the act abolishing the tonnage tax on the Pa. Railroad was before the House on Wednesday last. Mr. Noyes offered an amendment, imposing a general tonnage tax on all Railroads in the State. After discussion, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-day, (Wednesday.) It is the general impression that the tax will again be put upon the road, and perhaps upon all other roads.

Our member, Mr. Benedict, is one of the best business members of the House, and always at his post.

Both the Houses adjourned on last Thursday to accept an invitation to visit Scranton, where the party remained until Monday. Scranton is to be the county seat of the new county of Lackawanna.

THE new Post Office in Philadelphia was opened on Monday, the 23d of February. Many Bigbugs were on hand, speeches were made, and the proceedings were wound up by a supper at the Girard House. Birgefuld's Brignde Band was in attendance.

Judging from the cut of the building in the Philadelphia Inquirer, we cannot say that we admire its outward appearance. The lower story is to be used entirely by the Post Office Department; and the second story is built for the U. S. Court Room, the U. S. Marshal's Office, and the Office of the District Attorney. The cost was $60,000.

The Rebels Desponding.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, published under the immediate eye of Jeff. Davis, substantially admits that our formidable land and naval forces, which now completely envelope the rebellion, place it in greater peril than it ever was before, and that the battles of the impending campaign will determine the great issue of this war—the Union in its integrity, or a Northern and a Southern Confederacy.

STILL THEY COME—new subscribers to the *Globe*. The *Globe* only $1,50 per annum. Our subscription list will be larger and better on the 1st of April next than it was a year ago.—The *Monitor's* prediction that we would be crushed out by the 1st of April don't look *very* promising. Rebel Agents have not been as successful in this county as they expected to be.

PAY IN THE ARMY.—We rejoice with our friends in arms that they have at last seen the long looked-for Paymaster. This will give the soldiers an opportunity of sending some of the needful home to their families; many indeed actually need it. It gives us pleasure to know that arrangements have *been made to pay the troops up promptly.*

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Carrency Holders, outside of Philadelphia can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

[For the Globe.]

Where do we Stand?

There is a great deal of speculation among the busy *patriots* of our town about what "Bill Lewis" really is.—Whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, or something else. It strikes me that it don't make much difference what he is, so that he is for the country. Still there are many, (too many) who insist on fixing every man's standing according to party lines. I believe you stand where I stand, and where the Democratic party stood in the early stages of this war, and where I believe its masses stand yet—firm and true to the flag and Government of our country; determined to sustain it first and last, until every armed traitor shall be brought to submission, killed, or driven into exile. Talk to us about forsaking the *party!* We will settle that question when the war is over. Shame upon those who forsake their *country* in the hour of her need. We charge no *party* with disloyalty.—There is no disloyal *party* except the rebel party in the South; but there are traitors at the North who are doing what they can to create the impression that *they* are the Democratic party, and that the party is with them. They have been deceived by the result of the last elections.

They forget that we elected Democrats all over the north because they pledged themselves to a war policy more vigorous and uncompromising even than that of the Administration. They misinterpret the meaning of that election, but the people will see where these cowardly traitors would lead them, and a day of reckoning will come. If to be a Democrat requires us to spend our days and nights in abusing the Government and its officers, and opposing every measure it adopts for its own preservation and the suppression of the rebellion, while we have no word of sympathy or encouragement for our country and its defenders, and word of censure or warning to its deadly enemies, then we are not Democrats. God save us and our posterity from the disgrace of such a course, and may God in his mercy save our country from its consequences. If the whole Democratic party adopted the course of its pretended leaders, then indeed we might as well make peace on any terms, as these admirers of Southern chivalry and negro slavery so earnestly desire. But I have better hopes. Politicians may forsake us and traitors go to their own place, but the *people*, who have already done and suffered so much, will not turn their back now when danger threatens and the great crisis of the struggle approaches. If we are true to ourselves, we will triumph in this war, and he who, while our country is struggling for its very existence, can find no better occupation than snarling and fault-finding, shall, when the struggle is over, be esteemed a tory, and his children will blush at the recollection of a father's shame. B.

[For the Globe.]

SCOTTSVILLE, Feb. 21, 1863.

"The feelings of the bogus Democracy, who deserted the party and advocated its total extinction, can be more easily imagined than described. Where are their threats now, their repudiation of party, their jests at the Constitution—their hilarity at each successive arrest? The prospects of these miserable renegades is truly pitiable. None will be 'so poor to do them reverence'—they will be 'themselves alone.'

The future of the true Democracy is full of promises and encouragements, &c., &c."

The above bombshell was not intended to strike the "true Democrats," such as Old Buck, Hughes, Vallandigham, Cobb, Yancey, Davis & Co., but is hurled tauntingly at such Democrats as Cass, Holt, Corcoran, Butler, Wright, *and a mighty host of other* loyal men, who long since have laid aside party feelings, and support the Government in this the hour of its greatest danger. These are indeed the true democracy of the day. It is a falsehood to assert that such men as Hughes, Vallandigham, &c., are *exponents of the genuine democracy.* I ask how can they be when they are daily encouraging those who are trying to break up one of the best governments God ever gave to man? Again I ask, is this "true democracy?"

The extract which I have quoted at the commencement of this communication is taken from a letter published in the *Monitor* of 19th inst. The writer appears to be deeply interested in the success of what he styles the true democracy, and contends that this good kind of democracy must again come in power before our Government can be restored.

Now let us examine this great judge of the true democracy before we go further, (I mean this man Wm. Godwin,) and see how far his love for the success of our Government to crush this damning rebellion extends.

All loyal citizens undoubtedly are opposed to foreign intervention,—they think they can attend to their own business in their own way. If we believe that foreign nations cannot give us the right kind of advice at this time, should we not also believe that foreigners who have resided here for years and did not take out naturalization papers until within the last few months, should also hold their peace in our affairs? Now this man, Wm. Godwin, is a citizen of these United States at last. He was a long time battling between two opinions whom he would serve,—he has at length decided to give his services to the "true democracy." We have been taught to judge men by the company they keep.—Hear him further in the communication alluded to:

"They will (the 'true democracy,') continue to give to government their powerful support, &c." Yes, the proceedings of Congress shows that this "true democracy" does give its support to government, but to what government does this powerful aid go?—I answer, where it can't go directly, it goes indirectly, to the rebel government of Jeff. Davis. I have been acquainted with this man Godwin for a number of years, and never knew him to vote a democratic ticket. I leave it with the people to judge whether it would be best for our country to have Mr. Godwin's democracy in power or not. We have tried it under the reign of James Buchanan for four years, which ought to satisfy the most of the people. ADIEU.

"INVASION."

There is no cry more frequently on the lips of the secessionists and their apologists than that which deprecates the policy of "invasion," when contemplated by the National Government. Ex-Governor Stewart, of Missouri, in an address to the people of that State, thus briefly disposes of this phraseology, so current with the men who are now "invading" Kentucky and Missouri:—

"Be not deceived by the cry that you are invaded by the troops of the North. *No Government can be said to invade itself.* Your paramount allegiance is due to the Government of the United States, and that Government has the right to station troops *on every foot of soil under its jurisdiction. When it loses this power it will be worth no more than the Government of the Comanches or of the Fejee Islands.*"

—PROMOTIONS ON THE PENNA. RAILROAD.—It gives us pleasure to announce to the public that our friend Wm. M. Power, despatcher at this place, has been promoted to the position of Night Train Master of the Middle Division. His office will be at Altoona. Mr. Power has been with us about a year, and has made for himself many friends by his gentlemanly deportment. We are indeed sorry to loose him.

Mr. R. D. Steel, Conductor on the Emigrant train, takes the position made vacant by Mr. Power's promotion. We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Steel, but we think from his appearance he is a clever man.

Postage Currency.—It is officially stated that applications for postal currency can be satisfied by any of the depositories of the Treasury. Currency to the amount of $15,000,000 has already been printed; $2,000,000 is not yet in circulation, and more is being provided for at the rate of $200,000 a day.

CONGRESS adjourned last night. The President has ordered an extra session of the Senate to meet at noon to-day, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive. These mainly, *if not altogether*, will include military and civil nomipations.

THE Post Office Reform Bill passed the House last week. It allows soldiers' letters to be sent free of postage to troops in camp, hospitals, or on shipboard. We are truly glad of it, and heartily endorse the measure, and it is nothing more than is customary in other countries—and we sincerely trust it may become a law.

☞ The late firm of Stauffer & Harley, dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, etc, at 622 Market St., Philada., so long and favorably known, has been *dissolved.* Mr. Jacob Harley, one of the late firm, is now carrying on the business, at the old stand. *See his adv.*

GEN. Simon Cameron has tendered his resignation as Minister to Russia. He says he is averse to being absent from his country when it is convulsed and torn with rebellion.

☞ George Nelson Smith, for some years publisher of the Johnstown *Echo*, has been appointed a paymaster in the army. Nelson ought to make a good paymaster, as he has had much experience in military life.

SHAME ON THE NORTHERN SYMPATHIZERS.—The Louisville *Journal*, which is certainly not an Administration paper, has this scorching word of rebuke for those recreants in the Free States who can see only evil in the acts of the Government, and only good in those of the infamous tyrants who have rebelled against the Union, and now oppress the people of the Southern States. We find it among the editorial articles in the *Journal* for Feb. 9th:

"What is to be thought of those citizens, editors and others, who, pretending to be for the Union, send up ceaseless howls over every military arrest in the United States, yet are never heard to breathe a murmur over the thousands and thousands of arbitrary arrests, imprisonments, confiscations, whippings and hangings, constantly going on in the rebel confederacy? If they have the liberty of breathing the free air of heaven, have they not more liberty than they personally deserve? Our Federal Administration in its worst features, has been almost a miracle of constitutional and legal freedom in comparison with the Government to which the rebels and rebel sympathizers among us would force us to succumb."

—*Numerous*—Greenbacks in town last week. The boys of the 125th sent home piles of them.

Who Bore the Colors at Antietam?

My attention has been called to the inquiry in the *Monitor* of the 12th inst., "Who, of the 125th Regiment, bore away the colors at the battle of Antietam, after the gallant George A. Simpson had fallen?"

As conflicting statements have been made orally and in print, by persons who were not in the engagement, as to who performed that deed, the public have a right to know the truth.—The following letter from W. W. Wallace, Captain of Company C, of that regiment, (which is in my possession, and open to all who desire to see it,) will settle the mooted question.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., October 5, 1862.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA:

Dear Sir:—Your's, of September 26, is at hand, asking me for the full particulars connected with the bearing of our flag on the memorable 17th ult., in order that the public may award "honor to whom honor is due." To which I am happy to reply, giving you its history as briefly and truthfully as I know how:

George A. Simpson, of Company C, Ensign of 125th Regiment, had the honor of bearing our flag into the engagement. To you, who knew him, it is hardly necessary to say, he did it well, and no regiment ever had a truer standard to dress on than ours, when borne by the firm hands, strengthened by the loyal heart of George A. Simpson. Finding ourselves out-flanked by a superior force, the order to retreat was given—in the execution of which George was shot dead at a distance of nearly one hundred yards from where we about-faced. His death was instantaneous. He fell, covering the flag with his body, and staining it with his life's blood, oozing from his right temple. The retreat was attended with much disorder, owing to the command not being distinctly heard along the entire length of the line, and in the confusion the flag was not missed until espied by Eugene J. Boblitz, of Company H, who immediately seized it, and carried it a short distance, when he received a shot in the leg, which compelled him to drop it, at which place it was picked up by Sergeant WALTER W. GREENLAND, of Co C, who bore it gallantly until he was released from its possession; for which act I reported him to the Colonel as being entitled to fill the position made vacant by George's death. The Col. with pleasure conferred the appointment upon him. * * * *

Very truly yours,

WM. W. WALLACE.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Keep it before the people—that the rebellion is not the work of a moment, nor the result of any injustice done, or threatened to be done by the Government of the United States; but it is the long-cherished scheme of men who have for thirty years been contemplating the destruction of the Union. As evidence of these facts, the following statement of speakers in the South Carolina Secession Convention are in point:—

"MR. PARKER. Mr. President, it appears to me, with great deference to the opinions that have been expressed, that the public mind is fully made up to the great occasion that now awaits us. It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us, but it has been gradually culminating for a long series of years, until at last it has come to that point when we may say the matter is entirely right.

"MR. INGLIS. Mr. President, if there is any gentleman present who wishes to debate this matter, of course this body will hear him; but as to delay for the purpose of a discussion, I for one am opposed to it. As my friend (Mr. Parker) has said, most of us have had this matter under consideration for the last twenty years, and I presume we have by this time arrived at a decision upon the subject.

"MR. KEITT. Sir, we are performing a great act, which involves not only the stirring present, but embraces the whole great force of ages to come. I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life. I am content with what has been done to-day, and content with what will take place to-morrow. We have carried the body of this Union to its last resting place, and now we will drop the flag over its grave. After this is done, I am ready to adjourn and leave the remaining ceremonies for to-morrow.

"MR. RHETT. The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is not any thing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It has been a matter which has been *gathering head for thirty years.* The election of Lincoln and Hamlin was the last straw on the back of the camel. But it was not the only one. The back was nearly broken before. The point upon which I differ from my friend is this: He says he thought it expedient for us to put this great question before the world upon this simple matter of wrongs on the question of slavery, and that question turned upon the Fugitive Slave Law. Now, in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, I myself doubt its constitutionality, and I doubted it on the floor of the Senate, when I was a member of that body. The States, acting in their sovereign capacity, should be responsible for the rendition of fugitive slaves. This was our best security."

—Dr. H. F. Conrad, Surgeon of the 174th Regiment Penna. Vols., was in town a few days ago on his way to his regiment. The Doctor is very popular in his department. He has recently been promoted from Assistant Regimental Surgeon to full Surgeon. We like to see our friends advanced.

Another Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

General Rosecrans has written the following letter to the Cincinnati Common Council, and every line palpitates with patriotism:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Murfreesboro', Tenn.—*Gentlemen:* I have just received and read the resolutions passed at your meeting on the 16th inst., complimenting this army, the Ohio troops, and the Commanding General, for their bravery displayed at the battle of Stone river.

On behalf of this noble army and its gallant leaders, I accept this expression of your sympathy and praise, with pride, all the more heartfelt because you are my fellow-citizens, and your words touch me by their tones of friendly sincerity, while they fill my thoughts with the sweet memories of home, for the safety of which, and each of you, we, who are far away, are willing to lay down our lives.

May no syren song of peace, founded on the delusive hopes of honor, truth or justice of rebel leaders, induce us to peril both honor and the safety of our homes. If never permitted to enjoy those dear homes ourselves, we will at least endeavor to leave them safe and free, under the Constitution and laws, to our posterity.

I have the honor gentlemen, to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council, Cincinnati, Ohio.

General Milroy on the Traitors.

Editor Indianapolis Journal: I have just read the noble resolutions of my brother officers of Indiana, in the gallant army of Rosecrans, who, having assisted by their heroism in achieving the splendid victory over the traitor army under Bragg, turn round to rebuke the more vile and cowardly traitors at home, who, having taken advantage of the absence of over one hundred thousand patriot soldiers to steal into power, are disgracing our State by their treasonable acts.

Let these traitors of the Indiana Legislature and the Copperheads, Butternuts, and K. G. C.'s throughout the State who are giving aid, comfort, and encouragement to armed treason in the South, read in the odium that has followed the Blue-Light Federals and Hartford Conventionists of 1812, something of the execration and detestation that will follow their memory down the stream of time.

I join with my fellow-soldiers of the Union everywhere in warning these traitors at home that when we have crushed armed treason at the South, and restored the sovereignty of our Government over these misguided States (which, under God, we surely will do,) we will upon our return, while our hands are in, also exterminate treason at the North, by arms, if need be, and seal by the blood of traitors, wherever found, the permanent peace of our country and the perpetuity of free government to all future generations. R. H. MILROY.

Winchester, Va., Jan. 30, 1863.

The Cultivation of Flax.

As has already been stated in these columns, the high price of cotton and the consequent enormous increase in the cost of all cotton fabrics, has had the effect of causing numerous experiments to be made with such materials as would be likely to answer as a substitute. We learn that in all the adjoining counties a large surface of soil will be devoted to the raising of flax. Many farmers in the German townships of Bucks county have been in the habit of raising flax in small quantities for several years past, and they are now taking it to the city markets, where it is readily sold at high prices. There is a good deal of seed in that county, and no doubt it will be eagerly sought for during the ensuing spring. At present rates, a crop of flax is as good an investment as our farmers can make.

The United States Senate, in the appropriations for the Agricultural Department, provided $20,000 for experiments in preparing hemp and flax as substitutes for cotton. Invention has already reached a point where it seems to be on the verge of complete success in the manufacture of flax on cotton machinery. Our most skillful manufacturers and machinists are very sanguine in their belief that the result will be accomplished, and those who have given the most attention to the subject are the men who are the most sanguine. But the requisite investigation and experiments need to be conducted on a scale which requires considerable outlay. If the problem shall be solved, and the vast quantities of materials that are now absolutely thrown away shall be used upon the spindles that are now spinning cotton that costs a dollar a pound, what blessing it would be to the West, to the East, and to the whole world!—*The Phila. Press.*

DECISIONS UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.—The following late decisions under the Excise Law are of importance:—Any article known to commerce as an article of traffic, which is produced by hand or machinery, must be regarded as a manufacture, and subject to a tax, unless specially exempted by law.

Whenever articles are manufactured *without* special order, and for general sale, the presumption that they are articles of trade is so strong that no amount of proof can rebut this presumption so as to exempt the manufacturer from the payment of tax.

When articles are made upon *order*, then an inquiry must be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether such articles are known to the commerce of the country, or, if offered for sale, whether purchasers could be found. If either of these conditions should be established, the manufacturer would be liable to tax. If, however, it should appear that the articles produced are not known to trade, and could not be sold if offered to the public, they would then be exempt from taxation as not being manufactures within the meaning of the law. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that local express companies are subject to the provisions of the 105th section of the excise act, and for any violation thereof are liable to the penalty therein prescribed.

WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Lake Providence Canal Nearly Completed.—Objects which it will Accomplish.—Reports from the Rebel Van Dorn.—Successful Expedition from Corinth.

Cairo, February 27.—The steamer Continental, from Lake Providence on Monday, arrived here to-day.

The canal is almost completed, the work having reached from the lake to within a few rods of the river.

The canal is 150 feet wide, and dug down to within one foot of the level of the lake. Besides giving us a pass way into the Red River, it will carry off the surplus water, and thus relieve our camps below.

General Van Dorn is reported to have crossed the Tennessee at Florence, with eight thousand cavalry, to reinforce General Bragg.

An expedition from Corinth is reported to have captured two hundred rebels at Tuscumbia, Ala., on the 22d, with a large amount of ammunition and a provision train.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Review of the Troops at Newport News.—Two Soldiers to be Hung.—Arrest of Smugglers.—Departure of the Gen. Hunter.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 26.—Major General Dix, with part of his staff officers, left here at eleven o'clock this forenoon, on steamboat C. W. Thomas, for Newport News, to review the troops at that place.

Privates William Dormody and Charles Clark, both of Company H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, convicted by general court-martial of the murder of Hezekiah Stokes, a citizen of York county, Va., will be executed by hanging, at Yorktown, next Monday, March 2d.

Mrs. Hoffheimer and another woman were caught, each driving a loaded cart of contraband goods from Williamsburg, in the direction of Governor Wise's headquarters.

Steamboat General Hunter was damaged in the late storm, and left here to-day in tow by the Freeborn for repairs.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Officers who left the Army of the Potomac this morning, report that the prevailing impression there was that the rebels were evacuating their position at Fredericksburg and vicinity. The only evidence, however, educed of this change, is that they have recently made some demonstrations similar to those heretofore made by them when about to evacuate a position—such as feeling our lines, making a display of force in front, throwing up temporary earthworks, &c. A few days ago, new earthworks sprang into existence below Fredericksburg, as if by magic. Yesterday morning several new camps were ostentatiously displayed in plain view from this side of the river, where none existed the day before, and on Wednesday last attempts were made at two different points to feel our lines. Fitzhugh Lee, with the First and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock, between Sulphur Springs and the railroad, crossing at about noon, under the cover of a dense fog, and came upon a picket of the Fourth New York Cavalry, near Arthur's Church. The pickets fell back fighting to the infantry reserve, when they were reinforced, and the rebels were in turn pursued and driven across the river.

In this affair the rebels had two men killed and lost from 12 to 20 prisoners, eight of whom—one a Captain belonging to the First Virginia Cavalry—were brought to this city on the John Brooks last evening. Our loss was one man reported killed and a number taken prisoners, all of the Fourth New York Cavalry.

About the same time, a rebel force of infantry crossed near the United States Ford, but they were repulsed, without loss on either side, as far as known.

The Provost Marshal at Acquia Creek, has commenced in good earnest clearing out the gamblers, swindlers and suckers generally, who, in large numbers, had concentrated at Acquia Creek. He shipped per the John Brooks yesterday, about a score of these worthless fellows, under guard.—*N. Y. Times.*

United States Sanitary Commission.

The following circular has been issued by the United States Sanitary Commission to the public, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

The Philadelphia Associates of the United States Sanitary Commission, while returning thanks to their fellow-citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for the liberal responses hitherto made to their appeals, are again compelled to make their wants known to the public.

The immense value of the Commission's aid, particularly at the late battle of Antietam, and the still later battle of Fredericksburg, was fully recognized by the Government. After the battle of Antietam, our agents, with large supplies of clothing, food, stimulants, and medical stores, were on the ground two days in advance of the Government supplies. Their labors were enormous, and the good accomplished correspondingly great. The lamented Mr. Platt, the late efficient general superintendent of this Agency, was untiring in benevolent exertions. The exposure into which his unselfish energy led him cost the Commission his valuable life.

At the more recent battle of Fredericksburg, the agents of the Commission were promptly on the ground, and, acting in conjunction with the regular medical authorities, materially aided in having the wounded of that bloody struggle, better cared for on the spot, and more expeditiously and comfortably removed to hospitals, *than after any previous battle.* These results were largely due to the wise foresight of the Commission, enabled by the contributions of a liberal public to accumulate large quantities of the necessary supplies at such points as were most accessible for the purposes required.

We are fully convinced that the medium of the Sanitary Commission is the *best*, if not the *only safe* way of reaching the sick and wounded of the army, with anything like system.—Contributions to its stores can always be made effective, as its thorough national organization and official recognition by the military authorities, give it facilities for communication with and transportation to distant points, possessed by no other organization; while one almost necessary result of sending supplies through the numerous well-meaning, independent relief societies, is that some localities are over-burdened with useful stores, while other places are comparatively destitute.

Little or no reliance can be had that articles sent to individual sick or wounded will ever reach their destination. We have good authority for saying that *over twenty thousand undelivered packages, for soldiers, are now awaiting owners in the store house of one express company in Washington.* We believe that no express company ever undertakes to deliver packages to a particular individual or company. Boxes are perhaps taken to within five or six miles of the desired spot, but they are as useless there as if they had never been forwarded at all. No reliable transportation can be depended on for their conveyance, as regimental wagons are fully occupied in other service.

The Sanitary Commission does not and cannot undertake to deliver specific articles to individuals, or to particular regiments, but adopts the broad principle of attending *faithfully to the wants of any and every sick and wounded soldier who can be reached.* It is we believe, the only organization which is national and permanent in its character, having store-houses and branch-offices in the principal cities of the country, and should have innumerable contributing aid societies *in every county* throughout the land, as it already has in many. It has *transportation trains* of its own following the armies in the field, in addition to unusual Governmental facilities, and in the pursuit of its humane mission, knows no North, South, East or West.

Large supplies of under-clothing for the sick and wounded soldiers—of prepared soups and jellies, wines, fruits and other delicacies and articles of nourishment, so indispensable on such occasions, have always been on hand with the agents of the Commission, at the times and places most needed; and abundant testimony has been furnished that thousands of lives have been saved by the prompt administration of such stimulants and restoratives to the exhausted and almost perishing victims of some bloody and perhaps unexpected battle by the faithful and devoted physicians and nurses connected with the Commission.

These supplies are almost exhausted. It is unnecessary to say that the need for more is urgent, and the appeal is now made that, while the Commission *has faithful and intelligent and useful agents in the field, who are periling their lives in the sacred cause of humanity, their important work shall not* be allowed to languish, either for want of pecuniary aid, or willing contributions of the needed supplies.

Contributions will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned, or by Robert M. Lewis, the general superintendent, at the Depository, No. 27 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia; or by Caleb Cope, Esq., Treasurer of the Commission, northeast corner of Sixth and Minor streets, second story, or by Mr. H. A. De France, who will continue to call personally on citizens for that purpose.

C. J. STILLE,
W. H. ASHHURST,
THOS. KIMBER, JR.,
HUGH DAVIDS,
GEO. M. CONARROE,
Committee on the Depository.

Philadelphia, February, 1863.

Board of Revenue Commissioners.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1863.

The Board convened at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Hon. Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer, presented a statement, from which we gather the amount of tax assessed and received from each county, since 1857, as follows:

	Am't Assessed.	Am't Received.
Adams,	$ 255,710 89	$ 255,083 44
Allegheny,	1,240,287 24	1,166,128 36
Armstrong,	122,316 45	117,846 63
Beaver,	217,343 92	215,407 93
Bedford,	141,147 50	126,966 11
Blair,	225,804 03	191,501 57
Bradford,	207,347 20	198,254 47
Bucks,	925,608 00	901,491 81
Butler,	925,608 00	901,491 81
Cambria,	60,385 47	58,454 04
Cameron,		806 89
Carbon,	112,335 79	107,111 17
Centre,	270,784 75	248,681 74
Clinton,	113,924 71	110,472 38
Columbia,	203,170 23	207,694 98
Crawford,	173,803 56	157,080 13
Chester,	1,186,084 88	1,170,306 55
Clarion,	89,904 59	88,032 96
Clearfield,	61,610 14	58,243 67
Cumberland,	573,624 25	571,780 07
auphin,	549,862 39	531,557 13
Delaware,	462,136 49	441,071 33
Erie,	217,677 03	220,057 13
Elk,	130,721 28	27,382 86
Fayette,	273,673 85	252,248 95
Franklin,	648,765 94	647,694 30
Fulton,	26,883 66	23,755 20
Forest,	5,257 70	3,925 55
Greene,	144,015 43	134,559 87
Huntingdon,	292,197 25	275,008 39
Indiana,	144,269 21	134,323 80
Jefferson,	55,579 78	52,150 78
Juniata,	148,154 19	137,887 44
Lancaster,	1,704,233 59	1,674,118 17
Lawrence,	123,433 95	119,588 13
Lebanon,	441,076 92	446 595 50
Lehigh,	466,826 20	465,279 05
Luzerne,	334,551 85	303,688 16
Lycoming,	230,571 42	224,821 45
Mercer,	216,737 47	215,725 79
McKean,	30,197 57	29,980 76
Mifflin,	224,700 41	217,891 12
Monroe,	84,183 32	74,688 59
Montgomery,	919,573 25	886,388 23
Montour,	57,393 76	69,001 14
Northampton,	600,167 61	608,787 54
Northumberl'd,	265,930 33	262,710 50
Perry,	166,449 98	160,494 43
Philadelphia,	8,091,123 60	7,192,926 20
Pike,	38,503 00	39,004 26
Potter,	37,617 42	34,617 85
Schuylkill,	531,765 33	482,295 39
Snyder,	43,894 47	63,642 77
Somerset,	148,217 04	141,109 87
Sullivan,	16,506 23	14,661 45
Susquehanna,	136,890 63	138,874 24
Tioga,	85,125 15	80,534 66
Union,	281,714 02	289,161 32
Venango,	73,331 74	70,228 04
Warren,	66,100 86	66,713 99
Washington,	494,466 36	482,848 75
Wayne,	75,344 41	74,128 66
Westmoreland,	388,410 14	380,783,10
Wyoming,	47,430 80	45,832 15
York,	580,320 30	577,575 70

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 4, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To the Citizens of the Borough of Huntingdon.

All persons who are in favor of giving their undivided aid and support to the National Government in this hour of our country's peril and distress, will meet in public meeting at the Court House on Thursday evening, the 5th inst., for the purpose of organizing a National Union League, the object of which shall be to strengthen and aid the Government in every constitutional way, to crush out the wicked and unholy rebellion that is now being waged against liberty and the free institutions of this country. Let every patriot respond in coming forth to our country's rescue, and let us have the true loyal sentiment of our town and country expressed once more. You have rights to maintain, wrongs to redress, and a country to save. Let every loyal voice speak out and every traitorous tone be hushed.

MANY CITIZENS.

March 3, 1863.

ITEMS.—The Bedford Railroad will be completed to Bloody Run by the 1st of May next, in time for those desiring to spend the warm months at the Springs. This will place Bedford within six and one-half miles of the railroad. For this distance, however, they have an excellent turnpike. The engineers have recently located the remaining six and a half miles, and the enterprising gentlemen who have been pushing the affair through, expect to have the balance under contract next summer.

When this road is completed it will bring our Bedford friends much nearer to us, for instead of taking a whole day to go over, the trip will be made in two or three hours.

—Private Jones, of the 76th Penna. Regt., returned to his home, near Coffee Run, last week. His Regiment was in the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. He was in twelve battles, and in the last one he received a severe wound in the thigh. When he enlisted, he left a wife and seven children: He was not out long, until his wife and two youngest children died. He is discharged from the service, and it is feared his wound will cripple him for life. He says he is determined to go back as soon as he is able. He is truly a soldier.

—Don't Look Well—the piles of ashes and oyster shells in different localities of the town. It may be an ornament, but "we don't see it." Some parties in whom authority is vested should take the matter in hand, and have it stopped. We cannot expect to have decent street crossings as long as persons empty their ashes and other filth in the street. A stranger would say, "this is an old foggy town."

—By an advertisement, it will be seen that Gen. R. C. McGill is anxious to "live and let live." Time is money—and to secure the latter he is compelled to make good use of the former.—His foundry will be found at the same place, ready to accommodate customers. Captain McNally has leased the establishment, and we hope he may be liberally patronized.

—Hard Coal.—Many families here are out of this essential article, and it cannot be had here for love or money. Whether this winter was colder than other seasons, or the *tons* smaller than usual, is a question. We will have to go in on the Broad Top.

—Col. Jacob Higgins of the 125th Regt. Penna. Vols., paid us a pop visit last Wednesday. He is absent on a short leave. He is looking as though he has seen service. The Colonel, during the absence of the Brigadier General, was placed in command of the brigade. He brought a number of letters with him from the boys in the 125th to their friends at home, some of them enclosing handsome sums of money laid up from their pay.

—New Church.—The Welch miners on Broad Top have erected a new Baptist church opposite Minersville, in a very romantic situation. The services will be conducted entirely in the Welch language.

—New Store.—R. Hare Powel, Esq., has erected a new store on the Railroad at Minersville. The place is about one mile above Coalmont. The store is 36 feet wide by 56 deep. At this point there is a large amount of coal shipped daily, and we see nothing to prevent him doing a large business.

— *Williamsburg Furnace.*—The Williamsburg Furnace has been rented by Joseph Kemp, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, Pa. We understand he intends to go to work at once to place it in repair, and make iron. This is about the best season ever experienced by the iron men in this country—many establishments that have been merely surviving in former times are now making fortunes for their owners,—in saying this we do not merely refer to furnaces, but the remark equally applies to rolling-mills and Forges. All are in a flourishing condition.

—*Immersion.*—On Sunday last eight persons were immersed at the usual place in the Juniata River near the turn-pike bridge.

— *Phyzt Phytes.*—That portion of the town in the neighborhood of the Broad Top Depot, was thrown into excitement on Monday last by having two fights on hand. The parties were noisy with much whiskey on board; they tore up the ground and made the blood fly promiscuously. The last party was scattered by an officer whose sudden appearance turned the noise and fuss into peace and quietness. We think some of them had too much "*punch*," at least about the eyes.

—We call special attention to the card of Dr. Miller—"INSURE YOUR LIFE." Every sensible individual must be convinced that the easiest way to make provision for his family or aged parents is by life insurance. Dr. R. A. Miller is agent for one of the best companies in the United States, and he will be pleased to give information upon the subject at any time.

— *Sudden Death.*—We are informed that J. W. Galbrath, of Shirleysburg, fell dead on the road in that place on Monday last. He had been enjoying good health, and our informant had been in conversation with him but a short time before he fell dead.

—We met Captain A. C. Gilbert of the 84th Regt., Pa. Vol., on Saturday. He is just recovering from a recent attack of typhoid fever, and was on his way to Hollidaysburg to spend a few days with his friends. The Capt. entered the service as a private, and by close attention to his duties he won the respect of his superior officers, who promoted him gradually until now he wears "two bars" in his shoulder straps. We are always glad to see our young friends succeed.

—Tom Fisher, one of the "brave volunteers," arrived at home this (Tuesday) morning, on leave for a few days. Tom don't look like himself no more. He's twice the man he was, and a bully soldier.

— *Get Vaccinated.*—This precaution may be the means of preventing you from getting that terrible disease—small-pox. The cost is a mere trifle, and what is a sore arm in comparison to such a terrible malady. Attend to it at once. There are no cases of the disease in this immediate neighborhood that we have heard of, but it is in adjoining counties.

— *Seceded*—a prominent leader of the rebel sympathizers of Barree twp. It is generally believed he is on his way to Europe—or to some safe place among his friends in Dixie's land.

—Sunday was the 1st of March, the first day of spring. It "came in like a lion and of course will go out like a lamb." Bully for the lamb.

—There will be preaching in the German Reformed Church of this place on next Sabbath evening.

— *The place to get a life-like picture*—at Birnbaum's new Skylight Photograph Gallery, near the *Globe* office.

— *Never to be found in the "Monitor"*—anything denouncing the Rebels for their inhuman treatment of Union soldiers.

—*Always in order with the "Monitor"*—to denounce every effort made by our government to crush the rebellion.

ACCIDENT ON THE PENNA. RAILROAD.—The Philada. Express was thrown off the track on Monday morning by coming in contact with a quantity of earth and loose rock which slipped from the mountain side below Perryville. The locomotive and tank, express mail, and one passenger car were precipitated into the river. Mr. Sharer, a drover from Greensburg, was killed, and some twelve other passengers hurt. The Engineer is badly scalded, but it is thought will recover.

No blame can be attached to any officer on the road or on the train.—The slip was caused by the frost coming out of the ground.

The train passes this point at an early hour in the morning before daylight, and being near a curve, it was impossible for the engineer to detect the obstacle until he had encountered it. The earth came down soon after the watchman passed up.

Soldiers' Aid Society.

MR. LEWIS:—Will you please publish the following letter addressed to the "Ladies of the Soldiers' Aid of Huntingdon," and state for them that persons wishing to contribute for this object may send their donations to any of the members of the Society, who will forward as soon as the amt. called for is made up.

HOSPITAL 125TH REGT., P. V.,
Stafford Court House, Va.,
February 5, 1863.

LADIES:—Being very much in need of many articles necessary for the comfort of the sick in the hospital under my charge, I very respectfully make known to you my wants, viz:—12 shirts, woolen, if convenient; 12 pairs drawers, 12 pairs socks, 12 towels, 4 lbs mustard, brown, ground; 1½ lbs cayenne pepper, ½ lb black pepper, toasted bread, 2 bushels corn meal, 12 pairs stockings, 2 quarts alcohol, brandy, whisky and grape wine.

The amount of corn meal I have mentioned may seem large, but I find it the most useful of all articles of food for the sick, and use it constantly.

Please direct to Hope Landing, Acquia Creek, Va.

Very respectfully,
S. C. CUMMINS,
Surg. 125th Regt. P. V.

To the ladies of L. A. S. of Huntingdon.

[Donations can be left with Mrs. Wm. Dorris, Mrs. Benj. Grafius, Mrs. Massey, Mrs. Miles, and others.]

☞ A man can die but once, we owe God a death.

The Trial of the Constitution.

We make the following extracts from Mr. Fisher's volume on the Constitution. They will be read with great interest:

"THE LINE OF SEPARATION."

"Another question still more important is, who is to draw the line of separation, for that will probably determine whether the country is to be divided into two or into many nations. A united North would make a great empire, rich in all resources, full of life and vigor, strong enough to defy the world. But an East, a West, a middle region, and a South, would be weakness for each and perpetual war. Who is to settle that question? The States themselves, as such, or a convention of the States? Either plan would recognize the right of secession, and the false and fatal doctrine, that the Union once broken, as to one State, is broken as to all. Either plan would unsettle men's thoughts, inspire universal alarm, (for none could know what the others would do), and give free scope to the ambitious designs of demagogues and the insane rage of party spirit.—In such a crisis, a National Government, strong enough to make itself obeyed, is the only rock of safety; it alone can inspire confidence and save the country from anarchy. The Government established by the Constitution, has power adequate to the occasion. It has power to preserve the Union, the legal Union, the Union seceded from and rebelled against, the whole of it, or as much of it as can be held, or as the majority of the people choose to have. It alone can draw the line of separation, and defend it when drawn. It alone can secure a prosperous and united North. Give this power to the several States, each to decide for itself, as hopes and fears and partisan intrigue and popular passion may dictate, and the fate of continental Europe will speedily be ours.

"Already the dangers of such a plan have been foreshadowed by the course of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, so early as January, 1861, in anticipation of the war not then begun. Even then the leaders of that party passed a resolution, to the principles of which they have since adhered, declaring that in the event of separation Pennsylvania ought, and *legally might* join the Southern Confederacy. Grant such a right, strip the Government of power to preserve the Union after the separation of a State, and what a chaos of ruin would follow, should the rebellion accomplish its objects. We are wont to talk of the weakness of the South; but all the nations of the world combined could not destroy us so completely as the South may, should these monstrous doctrines be carried out to their practical results. This, indeed, may well be a war to preserve the Union, if such are to be the consequences of disunion.

"Perhaps the Northern people may choose, and may have the power to preserve the Union against the wishes of the South. They may determine to conquer the South, and to hold it in subjection by military force. They have offered to the Southern people from the commencement of the war, peace, good will, in their former equal and honorable position under the Government, on the sole condition of laying down their arms. Wherever our armies went they have proclaimed that they came to preserve, not to destroy; that they did not make war on the people, but on the rebellion. Private property and non-combatants have been respected; even slaves escaping to our camps, have been returned. This offer has been spurned with scorn, these words and acts of kindness have been repulsed with every expression of malignant hate. Our good will has been met with curses and execrations, even by women.

"The Northern people are not very excitable. They are slow to anger, but they can be moved to anger, and then their rage is not easily appeased. They prefer peace to war, but they love war and its excitements, which develop those qualities that make their race everywhere conquerors; courage, adventurous energy, stubborn tenacity of purpose, love of supremacy and power, an indomitable rock-made race of men, descendents of Hengist and Horsa, of the Norsemen and Sea-Kings, who conquered the Celt in France, England, Scotland, and Ireland, and held him conquered, overturned the Roman Empire, and spread havoc through its ancient cities, and here, for want of other opposers, have conquered the primeval forests, and founded an empire on the home of Indian tribes. Perhaps these Norsemen of America may say, 'This Southern country is ours by right, and we will have it, in its length and breadth, with its coasts and cotton, its rivers and ports; it is ours, and it shall be ours, if we must make it a desert. The Southern people hate us, defy us, make war upon us. We accept their challenge, and treat them enemies. They reject the Union, will not live with us in the Union. Be it so; we will reject them from the Union, but still hold their country. They call us abolitionists. We accept the title, and will abolish slavery, or anything else that stands between us and our purpose. They have attempted to destroy our Government. We will make them, not its citizens, but its subjects.'

"This would be a Gothic way of settling the controversy, and the Gothic nature is not extinct, however softened and refined by culture and civilization. The old Norse temper survives and shows itself on the occasion. What would the English people do in like circumstances? Would they give up territory to a threat? Would they palter and argue, and negotiate with a causeless and wicked rebellion, or offer concession and compromise in return for insults and blows? Would they suffer their empire to be dismembered for the sake of slavery, or permit an enemy to exist within its rightful limits, where, if they could not have a friend, they might have a dependent? Would they give up Ireland? They conquered it, and have held it conquered through centuries of war, and more than once well-nigh exterminated its inhabitants, rather than give it up. Would they give up Scotland? Through long centuries they made incessant efforts to conquer the Scotch, efforts which ceased only when their object was accomplished by the Union. Did they give up us? Rather than do that they fought us for seven years across three thousand miles of ocean. Would they give up India? It was only the other day that they tied seceding Hindoos before the mouths of cannon, and blew them into fragments. The Norse blood beats yet to its old tune under the silken vesture of the nineteenth century. This stern deed was done by gay and graceful officers, of gentle birth and cultivated manners, the 'curled darlings' of London drawing-rooms. When the news of it reached home, civilized, humane, lettered, and Christian England muttered hoarse applause."

A Cry of Alarm from Rebeldom.

[From the Richmond Enquirer of Feb. 10.]

THIRD STAGE OF THE WAR.

We have fairly entered upon the third stage indicated by the President in his message, namely: that of a war for subjugation and extermination.—The people of this Confederacy, isolated and shut up from the whole world, have now to encounter the most horrible and demoniac effort for the assassination of a whole race that history has yet recorded, or we believe will ever have to record till history grows grey. For it is not every century, it is not every *won*, that shows the world a Yankee nation. Yes, the Confederate people have now at last to strip for battle; it is a people that must this time very literally conquer or die.

No doubt it would be agreeable to believe that this last stage of the war will soon be over, and must end in the speedy destruction of our intending murderers. But look round the map of the Confederacy, and judge if we can soothe ourselves with this belief. In the very heart of the country our gallant sentinel of the Mississippi—heroic little Vicksburg—has sustained, indeed, and baffled two tremendous sieges; but a third time her citizens see pouring in around them from the North and the West enormous masses of the beleaguering foe; iron floating batteries again crowd down upon her; and, even as you read these words, two hundred heavy guns may be thundered upon her defences, a hundred thousand men be pressing to the storming of her ramparts. Again she will drive them off, perhaps, and remain the famous maiden city of this hemisphere, the bulwark of the West; so be it! but the vision we see on the Mississippi does not look very much like exhaustion or despair on the part of the foe just yet.

And again, look to the mouth of the mighty river. New Orleans is not a maiden city, alas! the base rag that has been so often rent and trampled before Richmond and before Vicksburg, flies from all the towers of that deflowered city. Hordes of hungry Yankees, armed to the teeth, sit in the shade of her orange groves, and station negro guards over the mansions of her noblest citizens. All her best and fairest have to lament every day that their goodly city had not been laid in ashes before it became a haunt of obscene creatures. No sign of relaxation there! And, but a short way off, Mobile, by the shores of her spacious bay, keeps diligent watch and ward, expecting, in the light of each morning sun, to see the three accursed stars and stripes gleaming through the smoke of a bombarding squadron. All along the Gulf, and round the coast of Florida, this omnipresent enemy, who is said to have just been playing his last card, is shutting up every river and planting his guns on every strong place. Savannah, shut in from the sea by Fort Pulaski, in the hands of the same inveterate Yankees, listens for the first boom of the artillery that is to level her walls with her sandy soil; and Charleston, grimly calm, but with beating heart, stands waiting the onset of the great Armada.

Those few acres of old Oyster Point, it seems, already swept and devastated by conflagrations, are to be the object and the prize of the most potent armament by far that American waters have ever seen. This very moment, it may be the black Monitor batteries are steaming toward Sumter and Moultrie. No signs of relaxation or of discouragement and despair in the enemy here! Pass further, and you will find the whole coast from Charleston to Norfolk, and every river to the head of tidewater, and every creek and sound formed by the sea islands, swarming with their gunboats and transports, ready to pour in masses of troops wherever there is a chance of plunder, bridge burning and general havoc.

From Norfolk all around by Chesapeake and Potomac, we are guarded by gunboats, and no living thing (save skulking smugglers,) suffered to enter or go out. On the Rappahannock two hundred thousand men wait for a drying wind to move "on to Richmond" once more, led by a genuine apostle of extermination. At last, the savage Abolitionists of Massachusetts have the right man in the right place.—Heretofore they have rather wished the defeat of Lincoln's Generals on the Potomac, because they seemed to be soldiers, and not thieves or assassins; but with Hooker they feel at home; under Hooker they count upon owning Southern plantations and giving law to Southern vassals. To possess himself of the property of others, a genuine Yankee will, perhaps even fight.

And Northwestern Virginia is desolated by Milroy and his men; and Kentucky and the half of Tennessee, the richest and fairest lands of the West, are entirely in the clutch of the enemy, while the rivers brings them up fleets of transports, and Rosecrans, with another large army, threatens to sweep all oppositions from his path and join the other brigands who are now crowding upon Vicksburg.

Where, in all this wide circuit, does the invasion seem to be fainting or giving ground? All around the border, and in the very heart of the Confederacy, the foot of the enemy is planted and his felon flag flies; and it means subjugation and extermination.

It is, indeed, the third stage of the year, and we believe the last; but the struggle will be desperate. If it be the "last card," it is one on which the stake is life or death, honor or shame—either our name and nation will be extinguished in a night of blood and horror, or else a new sovereignty, the newest, fairest, and proudest, will take her seat among the powers of the earth, with the applause of man and the blessings of Heaven.

What must be shall be.

The Sentiments of a Loyal Soldier.

The following is an extract of a letter written by one of our town "boys," a member of the Pennsylvania Reserves, to his uncle, dated Camp Ramsey, Upton Hills, Feb. 22d, 1863:

"There are a set of villains in the Northern States at the present, who style themselves peace-men. They are too cowardly to fight, they are too stingy to pay taxes, and they try to embarrass the Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion. And these miserable rebels who have shot my comrades down by my side, call these Northern traitors their particular friends. Now, this is a burning shame, and every mother's son of them ought to be hung up. Fort McHenry is too good for them. This miserable, contemptible peace party will be apt to cause some trouble when the next draft comes off, if there should happen to be one; and we are expecting to be sent up home to enforce the draft, and I tell you what, uncle, we will make the conscripts jump, for we Pennsylvania Reserves are not particular about shooting traitors. We do not ask where they come from. I would just as soon shoot a traitor that was born and raised in the town of my birth, as one who hailed from Charleston, South Carolina.

You spoke in your letter of taking the negro into the army. I, for my part, cannot see why the northern negro cannot be taken in. They enjoy the liberties and privileges of a free country, and it is no more than right that they should help defend the Government in its hour of adversity.—And I know by observation that the negro will fight. We have a negro in our regiment; he cooks for Company C, and has been in three fights, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, and South Mountain. At Gaines' Hill I saw him when he began to fall back on the second line. The enemy were taking some of our boys prisoners; Jack yelled out, "Guess dey wont take dis chap; I'll lumber to de rear," and darkey was right, for it was little quarter they would have shown him at South Mountain. He was slightly wounded, but he still hangs to the regiment. He is a Baltimore negro, and is good stuff."

Tribute to a Departed Hero.

Among the many good and brave citizens of Huntingdon county that have fallen in the defence of her rights, we may truly inscribe the name of SAMUEL LAPORTE, a worthy and consistent member of Company I, 5th Regiment, P. R. C. When the call for volunteers resounded throughout this Commonwealth, he was among the first to enroll his name as a soldier to battle for the cause of truth and right, and to protect the Constitution and laws of our glorious Republic. He acted well and nobly his part. For 20 weary months he endured all the hardships incidental to a soldier's life. No duty was too arduous to be performed. He was naturally endowed with a true and patriotic spirit, and participated in every engagement in which his regiment took part, until disease entered his system, and he was compelled to resign his post. Weary weeks were spent in the hospital, until he was partially restored to health. He received an honorable discharge from the army, and returned home on the 3d of February. But ere long, he was again taken sick with typhoid fever and pleurisy. The kind attentions of physician and friends could not save him from the ravages of this malignant fever. His constitution being wrecked by the exposure of camp life, he sunk rapidly, and on the 10th of February he sunk into the arms of death, from which the clamor of war will never more arouse him. "He is not dead, but sleepeth." Around his name will ever linger a halo of honor and respect. His deeds and well-earned reputation as a Union soldier will ever live in the hearts of his friends.—History records the death of no braver soldier than the one to whom this tribute is inscribed. E. C.

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

If you were to die to night, would you leave those dependent upon you as well provided for as you would desire?

Dr. Franklin said, "a policy of Life Insurance is the *cheapest* and *safest* mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is strange that men should be careful to insure their houses, their furniture, &c., and yet neglect to assure their lives, the most important of all to their families, and far more subject to loss."

No one, upon a bed of sickness, ever regretted making suitable provision for his family: at such a time, a life policy can be fully appreciated.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia offers superior inducements. It has a capital of $1,151,789 50, securely invested. Has paid losses amounting to $614,000, and made dividends to the insured amounting to over $500,000.

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 40 per cent. on the cash premiums of 1862, and have decided to receive the scrip dividends of 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856 in payment of premiums.

The undersigned is prepared to issue scrip to those entitled to receive it, and give any information that may be desired on the subject of Life Insurance. R. ALLISON MILLER,

March 3, 1863. *Agent.*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 23d ult., by Jos. Johnston, Esq., Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL to Miss ISABELLA DOUGHERTY, all of Petersburg.

DIED,

On February the 6th, 1863, DAVID A. DOUGLAS, youngest son of John and Ann Bolinger of Blacklog valley, Cromwell township, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

"I take this little lamb," said Christ,
"And lay it in my breast;
Protection it shall find in me,—
In me be ever blest."

In Huntingdon, on the 25th ult., JAMES MOORE, aged 85 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 2, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,50@8 00
Common and Superfine	$6,00@6,25
Rye Flour	$5 00
Corn Meal	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1,80@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,71@1.75
Rye	93
Corn, prime Yellow	83
Oats	64
Cloverseed, 64 lbs.	$6,50@7,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Wool	65@75c.
Hides	9¼

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₩ bbl	$7,00@7,25
Extra do ₩ cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,50
Red Wheat	1,45
Rye	1,00
Corn	95
Oats	40
Cloverseed	6,00
Flaxseed	3,00
Dried Apples	1,12
Butter	18
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest*, and most *beautiful designs*.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware*. Each article is *warranted* to be as *represented*.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863-3m ecf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Benaville Shock, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Benaville Shock, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. WILLIAM SHOCK,
Warrior-ridge, Mch. 3, 1863-6t.* Administrator

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—[*Estate of Philip Piper, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Philip Piper, late of Porter township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. THOMAS P. WALKER,
PHILIP H. PIPER,
March 3, 1863-6t. Administrators.

A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the property he now occupies in North-east Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame. There is a lot of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

For terms call upon the subscriber,
March 3, 1863. A. J. WHITE.

NURSERY STOCK.—TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &C., FOR SALE

At the lowest cash price.

A. J. WHITE,
Mh. 3. North-east Huntingdon.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,
No. 10 Cortlandt Street, New York,
Directly opposite the Western Hotel.

The Croton Manufacturing Co.,
(Organized in 1848 under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York)

Offers at wholesale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest Prices,

PAPER HANGINGS of every variety of style and price,
BORDERS to match,
FIRE-BOARD PRINTS,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
OIL-PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
WIDE WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, and
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES.
STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER AND LETTERED,

Of the latest styles and superior finish, all of their own manufacture and importation. As their stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers, and Dealers in these articles, to call and examine their styles and prices, whenever they visit the city.

Feb. 18, 1863-6m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fi. Facias, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House,

On Thursday, 12th March, 1863,

at 10 o'clock, the following property, to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest of in and to the following tract of land situate in Carbon township, Huntingdon county, containing twenty-one acres and one hundred and forty-five perches and allowance, with the buildings and improvements thereon and more fully described in a deed for the same from Andrew Anderson and William Anderson and their wives to John McCaules dated the 22d day of May, 1855, recorded in the Recorder's Office in Huntingdon, in Record Book Q, No. 2, page . The same being surrounded on all sides by a larger tract of land containing four hundred and thirty acres surveyed on a warrant in the name of Alexander Henry dated the 10th day of April, 1794.

Also—All that certain tract of land situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, on Shoup's Run, adjoining lands of Horatio Trexler & Co., Barndollar & Co., and Jesse Cook, containing ninety-two acres and seventy-two perches and allowance, more or less, more particularly described in a deed from Jesse Cook and wife, to John McCaules, recorded in Record Book L, No. 2, page 544, having thereon 13 miner's houses, each one and a half stories high, and one school house, all frame or wood. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John McCaules.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Feb. 7, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Shively & Elliott has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of said firm are in the hands of W. F. Wilson for settlement, in the new store of Shively & Brumer. All persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts.

Also, wanted by the new firm, 10,000 bushels wheat, for which the highest price will be paid; also, apples and all kind of produce taken in exchange by

SHIVELY & BRUNER.

Petersburg, Jan. 27, 1863-*

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS OF THE HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIA AND INDIANA TURNPIKE ROAD CO.

That the Court of Huntingdon county at January term, 1863, directed to be paid to creditors one and nine-tenths per cent on their claims on which former dividends have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit, by themselves or their agents.

JOHN S. ISETT,
Spruce Creek, Feb. 5, 1863. Sequestrator.

The Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg, Democrat & Sentinel, Ebensburg, and Record, Blairsville, will insert three times and charge Huntingdon Globe.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,
MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is, "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially old Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large warehouse, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them. Good family flour by the barrel always on hand at the cheapest rates.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

HOOPS! HOOPS!!

Good 12 and 14 feet Hoops wanted, for which the highest price will be paid. Cash on delivery.

WM. P. McLEAN & CO.,
No. 119 *Walnut Street*,
Dec. 31, 1862.-1m. Philadelphia.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by

FISHER & SON.

Nov. 11, 1862.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The first Quarter of the Summer Session of this Institution will begin April 12, 1863.

Expenses, per Quarter, for Common English, Boarding and Room Rent, $25,00.

For further information, address

S. C. McCLAIN,
Cassville,
Feb 16-3t Huntingdon Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—[Estate of George Householder, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George Householder, late of Tod township, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

CATHARINE HOUSEHOLDER,
Coffee Run, Huntingdon County.
January 21, 1863 -6t.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Enactment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

THE FIRST
FALL GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK,
Oct. 21, 1862.

THE COMMERCIAL LIST
AND
LETTER SHEET "PRICE-CURRENT"
ARE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY
Stephen N. Winslow,
NO. 222 GOLD STREET,
Philadelphia.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF
The Merchants and Manufacturers,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
THE OPULENT AND THE INDIGENT,
Secret of their success and adversity
WILL BE CONTINUED.
Feb. 24, 1862-1m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Edward Cox, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Edward Cox, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN COX,
JOHN COCHRAN,
Feb. 24, 1863-6t.* Executors.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted or having unsettled accounts with R. C. McGill, late of the Alexandria Foundry, to call at his residence in Alexandria, and settle their accounts at or before the April court; if not, their accounts will be left in proper hands for collection; for, owing to the many outstanding debts, unsettled condition of his books, and the exceeding high price of stock, the undersigned has been compelled to suspend business and make collections. All parties interested will please call immediately and settle their accounts.

R. C. McGILL,
Alexandria, Pa.

NOTICE.

Having leased to Mr. McNally my old stand of business known as the Alexandria Foundry, I take pleasure in returning thanks to the public for their past kind patronage, and kindly solicit the continuance of the same for my successor, knowing that he will render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. R. C. McGILL.

Feb. 24, 1863-3t. Alexandria, Pa.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased from R. C. McGill his old stand of business known as the Alexandria Foundry, and will continue the business and endeavor to give general satisfaction to all persons favoring him with a call.

All orders will be promptly Attended to.

M. McNALLY,
Feb. 24, 1863-3t. Alexandria, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Mrs. Anna Hoffman, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Anna Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

All the personal effects of the deceased will be sold on the 20th inst.

DAVID SNARE,
Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1863.-6t.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of James Entrikin, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Feb. 4, 1863-6t. Administrator.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 10 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17-3m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can come quantity underself them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a Large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARETRA,

718 ARCH Street

below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have now *in store*, one of the *largest* and *most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Faretra, (New Fur-Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 15, 1862-3m

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

SAVE MONEY.

BUY WALL PAPER NOW!!

WALL PAPER will double in price by spring—all who intend to use the article then, would save money by buying now. Several new styles have just been received at LEWIS' Book Store. His stock is large—much of it was purchased when prices were low, and he is able to sell it now at Philadelphia wholesale prices.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's store and Bean's National House, where he manufactures and has on all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Weston's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers. Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c., &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT, LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

HOOPS! HOOPS!!

Good 12 and 14 feet Hoops wanted, for which the highest price will be paid. Cash on delivery.

WM. F. McLEAN & CO.,
No. 119 *Walnut Street*,
Philadelphia.

Dec. 31. 1862-1m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHES SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

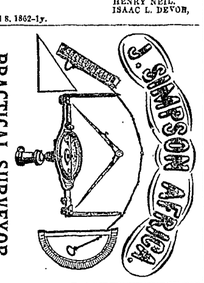
THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, takes pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and to the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European Plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL.
ISAAC L. DEVOR.

April 8, 1862-1y.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 26, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1855.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablet and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 550 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

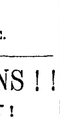
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, *containing* the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.



ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL'O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 23, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OGDOODS Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Accidental, Contributors' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hannford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hannford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
First Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
INDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunter's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructor—Wellhan's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burditt's Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—*Tara's Harp, for sale at* LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1850. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket-and Ink Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '59.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS— Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER *Proprietor.*

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and AMOUNT and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIED WOMEN, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

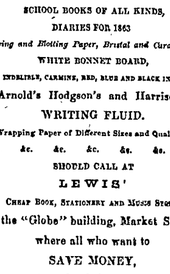
It Tells You The Law of PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TERM OF YEARS.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER on an ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store



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HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

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